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SIXTEEN PAGES

Good morning and a happy New Year!

The closing days of the old year

brought some big endowments and be-

quests to several deserving institutions.

It was very thoughtful in the captain

of the Umbria to take a trained news-

paper man on board to describe her in-

teresting experience at sea.

The person who sets out to-day with

the purpose of doing the best he can

will not find it necessary to write out a

list of New Year's resolutions.

If Mr. Cleveland takes delight in ge-

eeling small-sized office-seekers squirm

and fume he has the happiest year be-

fore him of any man in America.

If 1893 brings as much prosperity to

the American people as did 1892, they

will have every reason to celebrate next

Thanksgiving day in a spirit of grati-

tude.

The New Year looks bright and fresh

this morning, but wait till December

31, 1893. Then everybody will vote to

ring out the old and ring in the new.

So it goes.

Now that the year 1892 is no more, it

will not be inappropriate to remark that,

more than anything else, it marked the

wisdom of Republican statesmanship in

its universal prosperity.

The City Council of Charleston, S.

C., has reduced the Mayor's salary from

\$4,000 to \$3,500 a year, the Mayor him-

self recommending and voting for it.

That kind of reform is not epidemic in

the North.

When a man risks his money on the

turn of a certain card he is gambling,

but when a man stakes his money upon

his judgment that wheat or whisky will

be worth a certain price next month, he

is trading in the great staples of the

Republic.

If it is true that the high Catholic pre-

lates in this country are generally of the

opinion that the Pope has made a mis-

take in sending a special representative

here to act for him, it must be assumed

that the infallibility of the head of the

church has limitations.

The New York Wine and Spirit Ga-

zette rises to remark to those Democrats

who are now too good to follow Hill and

Murphy that "the liquor-dealers are the

backbone of the Democratic party of

New York." The truth is not to be told

at all times by all people.

The Governor of Nevada advises the

people of that State of smallest and de-

creasing population who have found

silver mining unprofitable to turn to

agriculture. The land must be arti-

ficially irrigated, but there is an abun-

dant of water which can be utilized. It

is said that the State can sustain a large

agricultural population.

It has not occurred to those news-

papers who are so zealous to "purge"

the pension rolls of half the names on

them to fix their gaze upon the Mexican

pension contingent for one moment.

When they do they will find twice as

many Mexican pensioners on the list as

there were soldiers who entered the City

of Mexico with General Scott.

The Chicago Journal complains that

the officials in charge of the allotment

of space in the manufacturers' building in

the world's fair, of which there are forty

acres, are proceeding as leisurely as it

is the exhibition was to open in May, 1894.

This is not the first complaint of this

nature, but it should be the last. There

was ample time to have the fair ready

to be seen in May, 1893.

The disposition shown by several

cities in this State to adopt the Indian-

apolis form of municipal government is

an encouraging indication. It shows

that the people are growing out of the

old ruts towards a better order of

things. The present form of govern-

ment in this city is a very great advance

over the old one, and while it may be

susceptible of some improvement, it is

still worthy of imitation and adoption

by every city in the State.

A WASHINGTON dispatch, printed in

the Journal yesterday, stated that the

Osage Indians living in Oklahoma are,

in proportion to their numbers, the

wealthiest community in the world.

They number about 1,500, and their

wealth consists of \$8,500,000 in cash to

their credit in the United States treas-

ury, and about 1,407,000 acres of land,

worth \$5 per acre. This is a handsome

showing for wealth, but probably not as

good as that of the Economite commu-

nity, near Pittsburgh. They number about

eight hundred persons, and their wealth

is estimated at \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

However, the Osage Indians are wealthy

enough to make it seem quite desirable

to get in on the ground floor.

MANUAL TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In taking part in a discussion before

the Teachers' Association on the ad-

vantages of industrial schools President

Smart, of Purdue, expressed the opin-

ion that the science of manual training

is as yet too slightly developed to make

its incorporation into the public school

system advisable at the present time.

He is undoubtedly right in this view.

There is a feeling of dissatisfaction

with the present system in the public

mind and a disposition to modify

its hitherto exclusive literary character,

but there is no fixed or definite idea

as to the plan which should be

adopted or the training that should be

undertaken. The term "manual train-

ing" is one that covers a good deal of

ground, and, as it can hardly be ex-

pected that the State will offer free in-

struction in all the arts and trades, it

follows that a limit to this instruction

must be fixed. Where it shall be fixed

is a question for experiment and ex-

perience to determine. The people with

children to educate are looking to

manual training as a possible solution

of certain problems that now trouble

them, but they have vague ideas on the

subject. School boards here and else-

where show wisdom in moving slowly

toward the proposed change.

The wood-working classes in the Indi-

anapolis High-school have shown what

can be done in that direction, and their

success encourages the advocates of the

industrial training methods; but not all

boys wish to be carpenters or cabinet

makers, and even the addition of iron-

working provides for but few. Is it

worth while for boys who do not expect

to follow these trades to spend their

time in school in acquiring a degree of

facility in the use of tools? And if in-

struction is given in a variety of oc-

cupations, is it certain that the choice

which must be made by boys of

ten, or twelve, or fourteen years

as to the one they prefer

for life is that which is best for them,

or what they would choose when more

mature and their tastes and judgment

more fully developed? A good many

questions are involved in the industrial

training idea beyond the one of ex-

pense, which first suggests itself to su-

perintendents and trustees. This latter,

however, is no small problem, for if the

system comes to be formally adopted as

a feature of the public schools it must

include training for girls as well as for

boys, and, so far as experiments have

gone, at least in Western schools, they

ignore distinctively feminine occupa-

tions and are concerned entirely with

men's trades. Industrial schools, lib-

erally endowed, are of unquestionable

benefit, as the Pratt Institute and others

of its kind prove; but whether or not a

manual training can be given in a pub-

lic school course, in addition to the in-

dispensable intellectual training, that will

accomplish the desired purpose of fit-

ting the students for profitable employ-

ment is yet to be determined. The mat-

ter is one that will bear a vast deal of

investigation and discussion.

"THE ETHICS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS."

Ex-Senator Reeve, of Plymouth, in

this State, has contributed to the Amer-

ican Journal of Politics for January a

thoughtful and timely article entitled

"The Ethics of Strikes and Lockouts."

He makes at the outset a remark re-

lative to the relations of labor and capital

which is worth remembering. It is that

while labor produces capital, and that it

can have no progressive value outside

of labor, "on the other hand, labor can-

not live other than in uncivilized forms,

unless capital can employ it at a profit."

Demagogues ignore this fact. One man

has skill as a mechanic, but he lacks

business capacity. Another has no me-

chanical skill, but he has executive

ability and can bring about the condi-

tions essential to profitable production

and marketing. Each man is necessary

to the other. Out of this arises the

relations of capital and labor. They are

interdependent parts of a whole. At

the outset the employer might be in a

position where he could do as he pleased

about employing men, and men could do

as they pleased about accepting em-

ployment, but, in time, these rela-

tions have changed. Each owes some-

thing to the other and to the public.

For instance: a railroad company has

obtained control of a large traffic by

being permitted to exercise special pri-

vileges under its charter. Not only have

men been led to build up factories along

its line, but it has induced hundreds of

men to come to it who have learned to

perform its service and depend upon it

for bread. In ethics, that railroad com-

pany has no right to say that it will not

run another train or pay another dollar

of wages. In ethics, as well as law, it

is bound to carry on its traffic, partly

because it owes a duty to the hundreds

of men in its employment. Having had

the faithful services of these men, some

of them for years, it owes them employ-

ment. A corporation which has called

men to its employment and induced

them to invest their savings in homes in

its territory has no right in ethics to

lock these men out, because during

years they have become a part of the

industry and go like machinery. The

time which would have fitted them for

other employment has been spent in the

service of that corporation, and they

have moral claims upon it.

On the other hand, Mr. Reeve says

that employees have no right to

strike arbitrarily. Their long em-

ployment has become a matter interest-

ing more people than the employers.

Lines of transportation, mercantile en-

terprise and scores of other industries

have come to rely upon the running of

a great industry like the Carnegie steel

works, and it and its employees owe a

large community or a State duty which

is neglected by resorting to lockout and

strike. Looking at the matter in this

light, the natural remedy for the differ-

ences between employer and employee is

a tribunal, created by the State, having

judicial powers, to which the aggrieved

party shall present its complaint, which

will be investigated. The decision of

this tribunal shall be final, and it shall

have power to enforce its decree. Either

party resorting to a strike or lockout be-

fore resorting to the tribunal shall be

deemed guilty of an offense equal to in-

surrection and treated accordingly. The

operation of a great industry is a matter

of public interest, and therefore is one

in which the State is authorized to act.

Such are the main features of Mr.

Reeve's article. As a theory it is attrac-

tive, and, coming from a man of high in-

telligence and wide observation, it is

entitled